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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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December 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 85

December 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 3 p.m. 65
Humidity 79 78

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 30.01

8130

日九十月一十

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

Oxford University Result.

London, December 17.
The Oxford University Election resulted as follows:—
Mr. R. E. Protheroe (Coalition Unionist) 2,546.
Lord Hugh Cecil (Coalition Unionist) 2,071.
Prof. Gilbert Murray (Liberal) 812.
Mr. Furness (Labour) 352.
There are two seats.

AUSTRALIA AND PEACE.

The Coming Celebrations.

London, December 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it has been decided that the Peace celebrations in the Commonwealth will include three public holidays. The Imperial Government is being asked to arrange for a fleet consisting of British, Allied and captured warships to visit Australia to participate in the celebrations.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Resignation of Dr. Solf.

Copenhagen, December 17.
A message from Berlin says that Dr. Solf had resigned. The Government has requested him to continue until a successor is appointed. The Independent Socialists have now decided to support election for the National Assembly. This is a great defeat for the Spartacus group.

Narrow Socialist Majorities.

Copenhagen, December 17.
The National Assembly elections for Aachholt and Mecklenburg show narrow Socialist majorities over the non-Socialists.

THE POSITION AT SMYRNA.

Allied Fleets Bombard the Turks.

London, December 17.
According to Constantinople advices, the position at Smyrna is that the Turks who are supplied with arms by the Young Turk Committee have fortified themselves outside the town and the Allied Fleets are bombarding these fortifications. There is a strong movement among the Greeks of the Black Sea in favour of the establishment of a Republic of Pontus with Trebizond as the capital.

NEW SERBIAN MINISTRY.

Belgrade, December 17.

The first Ministry of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, representing all parties, has been formed under the Premiership of M. Pashitch.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, December 17.

A Proportional Representation Bill for the next State Elections has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

EARLY CLOSING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, December 17.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has decided by a majority of one to make six o'clock closing of the hotels permanent.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

The Cabinet Resigns.

Lisbon, December 17.

A message from Lisbon says the Cabinet has resigned. The country is quiet.

METAL RESTRICTIONS.

Removed by Minister of Munitions.

London, December 17.

The Minister of Munitions has suspended various Orders prohibiting dealings in, and use in manufacture of, copper, spelter, lead, tin and chrome ore.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 18.

Marshall Foch called on President Wilson yesterday afternoon and President Wilson expressed the hope that Marshall Foch would be able to visit the United States. Previous to receiving Marshall Foch President Wilson had a protracted visit from the Italian Ambassador to Washington, when matters of more than ordinary importance were discussed, including the day's news from Rome, and Signor Orlando's declaration that conditions do not yet permit the demobilisation of the Italian Army. After a dinner in honour of President Wilson at the American Embassy, a reception to 400 guests followed, representative of political, military, naval, intellectual Paris. The Foreign Ambassadors and Archbishop of Paris, the Admirals, M. Tranchesi, Jugo Slav leader, and American Professors were present. —Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DEMOBILISATION.

Paris, Dec. 18.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday an interpellation as to the absence of any armistice stipulation regarding demobilisation of the German Army, the Under Secretary for War answered that the guarantees provided by the armistice were considered adequate by the High Command. The question was purely military, affecting all the Allies. The adjournment of the interpellation was voted by 310 to 175. —Havas.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Brussels, Dec. 17.

It is anticipated that the Peace Conference will not assemble before January 15. Permanent Commissions in connection with the Peace Conference will sit here.

Paris, Dec. 18.

An unofficial note issued in Paris yesterday states that the Peace Conference will begin undoubtedly during early January. —Havas.

STORMY SCENES AT GERMAN CONGRESS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 17.

There were stormy scenes in the Imperial Congress of Soviets when Herr Liebknecht declared that Germany was at present a capitalist Republic. He urged the extension of the hand of brotherhood to "our Russian Bolshevik brethren" (Cheers and protests followed by uproar). The chairman was shouted down and members shouted abuse and threats at each other.

FRENCH WAR SOUVENIR.

Paris, Dec. 18.

M. Clemenceau issues a decree providing that every officer and soldier of combatant units in the French Army shall be given a helmet as a souvenir of his services inscribed with the man's name and rank. —Havas.

FRANCE'S SUGAR ALLOWANCE.

Paris, Dec. 18.

The sugar allowance in France will shortly be increased to 14 lbs. monthly.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

London, Dec. 18.

Lord Milner in his statement regarding Allied help to Russia, said the Government does not desire to leave British troops in Russia a day longer than necessary to discharge the moral obligations which also are believed to be the guiding principle of all the Allies. Personally he thought the time was not necessarily distant when a withdrawal was possible without disastrous consequences. If the Allies scrambled out of Russia immediately, barbarism, which at present reigns in only part of the country, will almost certainly spread over the whole of it. The ultimate consequences of such a disaster cannot be foreseen but assuredly they involve far greater strain on the British Empire's resources than present commitments.

NEWS FROM KIBKEE.

WITH THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

How the Armistice News was Received.

The following reaches us from one of the Hongkong contingent at Pashan Training Camp, Kibkee:—

Kibkee, Nov. 20.

Following days of conflicting rumour, buoyant hope and disappointment, we awoke one morning, in company with all the other men here, to find that the expected had happened—Germany had accepted the Armistice terms. We had all felt that it was coming, that the forces arrayed against Germany and her internal situation would force her to a speedy acknowledgment of defeat and there had, in fact, been not a little excitement and celebration of our victory. But it was strange how quietly the consummation of hopes was actually received. The day's duties were all gone through, and our free afternoon and evening passed as they usually are. In reading, writing or sleeping. A night, of course, the Canteen was a little noisy, but not more than usually so. The predominant note was hardly one of exultation; it was rather one of heartfelt thankfulness that an end had at last been reached of a war that had in varying degrees affected all in one vital manner. Apart from the little Hongkong group, most of the men could look back to two, three and four years' service; most of them had seen actual fighting and the knowledge that only by a remote chance would they have to endure fighting against men who made victory possible rather than impossible. One can hardly think that the troops

troops elsewhere, for one feels that a common spirit fills all who have toiled as only soldiers have to.

As each day has brought further revelations of the total defeat inflicted on the German soldier in this world drama has been forced to see his unhappy country, and what complete measure the Allies have taken to ensure that no trick would deceive them, satisfaction and gratification have increased until so-day the war's conclusion is accepted with a very much-to-be-expected pleasure. One does not hear anything about fighting—it is never discussed or perhaps thought of; for all are obsessed by a desire to know how long it will be before they are permitted to re-enter that civil life which seems so far behind them.

In trying to record an impression of the days at Kibkee, one must make mention of the official celebration we had. Two whole days were granted as holidays, and on the morning of the first an assembly of all the troops in the district took place at Kibkee itself. Including artillery and some Indian cavalry, fully three or four thousand troops must have been on parade, and it was a very imposing and impressive spectacle. One witnessed a fus de joie was fired, the crackle of the firing as it passed from end to end of the long line being seemingly joyous. Lines of the National Anthem were played between the three services into which the 21 guns were divided and at the conclusion the whole anthem was succeeded by rousing cheers. Apart from this purely military celebration, there has been no event at our Camp, though a neighbouring concentration held sports. We are now back at our work, though it is only true to state that it lacks that close attention which we formerly paid. To train for fighting now seems superfluous, and energy is lacking in whatever we do.

A very true saying among the troops when anyone gets apprehensive of any change or displays nervousness, is that he "has got the wind up", and it also applies to all rumours as so much "wind". In this respect we are now living in a veritable typhoon that increases in intensity daily, and even hourly. The air is so thick with rumours that to give them all credence would be to believe a dozen contradictions. Boiled down, as it were, they all amount to the fact that we are expecting an early move—though where it would be folly to hazard a guess. There have been quite a number of incidents to bear out the expectation, and it certainly is a fact that orders are expected. With the exception of those men who applied for Commissions, the whole of our draft has been inoculated against typhoid and nothing worse than swollen arms and a passing high temperature resulted. Heavy large uniforms have also been served out and all kits overhauled. To-day it has been announced that no men should leave Camp without giving information as to where he has gone and I could very easily detect further indications of an anticipated move. Hourly some fresh "confidential" whisper goes round, and one sees wise and solemn faces which seem to say "I know more than you do."

The writer himself has been confidentially told by various people who have "got straight" from the Orderly Room that we are going to Salonika, Macopanis, England, Vladivostok, Anstris, Hongkong, and even Germany. One has only to smile at all these suggestions and at the speed with which they are transmitted round the Camp, knowing that if the proposals are carried to, probably after enough varied enough and long enough, they will be able to see the truth in the end.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, Dec. 20.

Sham Chun-han, Luk Wing-tung, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang are indifferent regarding the place chosen for the Peace Conference. It is most likely that Nanking will be decided on.

Liang Shih-yi yesterday submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Government relating to peace. Ohow Hek-hi probably succeeds Tao Yeh-lum as the Finance Minister.

Shanghai, Dec. 20.
Oha Kai-kim, the chief delegate, told Chin Nanyun, the Premier, that the name and the place for the Peace Conference are unimportant.

The Premier has instructed Oha Kai-kim to a conference with the other delegates in order to adopt a uniform policy and then take the matter up with the South-West.

Tung Kuo-chang, ex-President, interviewed the President yesterday and is willing to render personal assistance in the peace negotiations.

Liang Chi-shao will arrive at Peking immediately. In view of his pending arrival all important personages in Tientsin have entered Peking. The President therefore now desires to hold a meeting with Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jai, Chang Hsiang, Liang Shih-yi, Liang Chi-shao, and others with the view to bringing all parties in Peking and Tientsin into line.

Liang Chi-shao, after staying in Peking for a few days, will carry out his promise to proceed to Nanking to see Tso-hun Li shun before leaving for abroad.

In response to the President's summons Ohow Hek-hi has proceeded to Peking. He interviewed the President yesterday. It is reported he will enter Chin Nanyun's Cabinet.

The Government will send a director to elect out the bandits in Shensi Province and will ask the South to send an assistant director for the same purpose.

Lung Ohi-kwong's supporters are gathering in Tientsin, asking the Government to send him to the authorities. —Havas.

According to a telegram from Shensi, Nem Cheng is being besieged. The telegraph wires are out and communication is interrupted. Wong Oshan is leading two thousand strong attacking Ohi-yag.

"There you are, we told you so." But readers of these notes in Hongkong can really rest assured that we are anticipating a move, long before these words are in print. Wherever our destination may prove to be, there will be few regrets at leaving India, for with the situation as it stands to-day there seems little use in our staying longer. A hand in the important after-work of warfare will not come amiss.

Our little party is already two short of its full complement; for Pao. Finlay Smith and J. Wattie have accepted clerkships in the Army Accounts Department at Poona, the first named with Staff Sergeant's rank. They will certainly not proceed with us if and when we leave here. Those who sought Commissions will also stay waiting news from Simla, to where their recommendations have apparently been sent. But the bulk of the party that made such a merry journey in the Dilwara and who have been stage by stage through the training here, promise to keep together for some time yet.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 17.

The silver market is quiet.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

The New Change.

Portuguese politics are not a Chinese puzzle, but the great drawback is that few people outside a select coterie of Portuguese know the political situation in that country. When the Revolution broke out last December in Portugal, and the semi-monarchical Government was overthrown and in its place a Republican Government installed with Senator Pass as head, the populace wept with joy. Senator Pass was the strong man of the moment. His organising ability, unflinching resolve, and profound knowledge of the Governments of European countries stood him in great stead in the task. Senator Pass had travelled considerably throughout Europe and America with the special object of studying the form of Governments of the different countries and assimilating the best ideas in the Government of his country. The Democratic Party before the Revolution exercised powerful influence. Its members usurped the power to themselves and their conception and bribery were a by-word in the country. The people, who were groaning under bad rule, found a saviour in the deceased, Senator Pass. Under his rule Portugal had rest and contentment. The Democratic Party was entirely in disavour, and any reforms that they dared to suggest were as black rejected. The assassination of the late President may directly be traced to this ill feeling which was engendered between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. The assassination has defeated its aim. The Democratic Party expected that it would be able to secure the reins of the government by this dastardly act, but they were shocked to find that the people refused to back them. Within a year Portugal was witness to two revolutionary changes. Whatever happens, there is no doubt that the Democratic Party are not in the running. They have entirely estranged the feelings of the people by their corrupt practices. A feature of the distressing incident is that the new Government which was formed after the assassination, with Admiral Castro as Provisional President, contains all the members of the old Cabinet. It is a usual thing in such cases for Congress to assemble and in this instance it unanimously elected Admiral Castro as head of the State. Admiral Castro was formerly Minister of Marine, and he will remain President until the next Election the date of which will be decided by Congress. Admiral Castro is a conciliator and it is quite likely that he will become a permanent President. At any rate, it is quite certain that during his tenure he will bring the Democratic and Republican parties together. He is not attached to any particular party.

Senator Barbosa, who was born in Macao, was Minister for Finance in the late Government and, evidently, he retains his old post under the Castro Government. The Portuguese Government is more or less after the American plan. A telegram received in Hongkong states that the funeral of Senator Pass took place to-day at 1 o'clock. The deceased body was transported on Thursday night to the Municipal Council, accompanied by the new President and by all the Ministers, and will be buried to-day at the Municipal Council Chamber. The various Commissions and Government House were closed.

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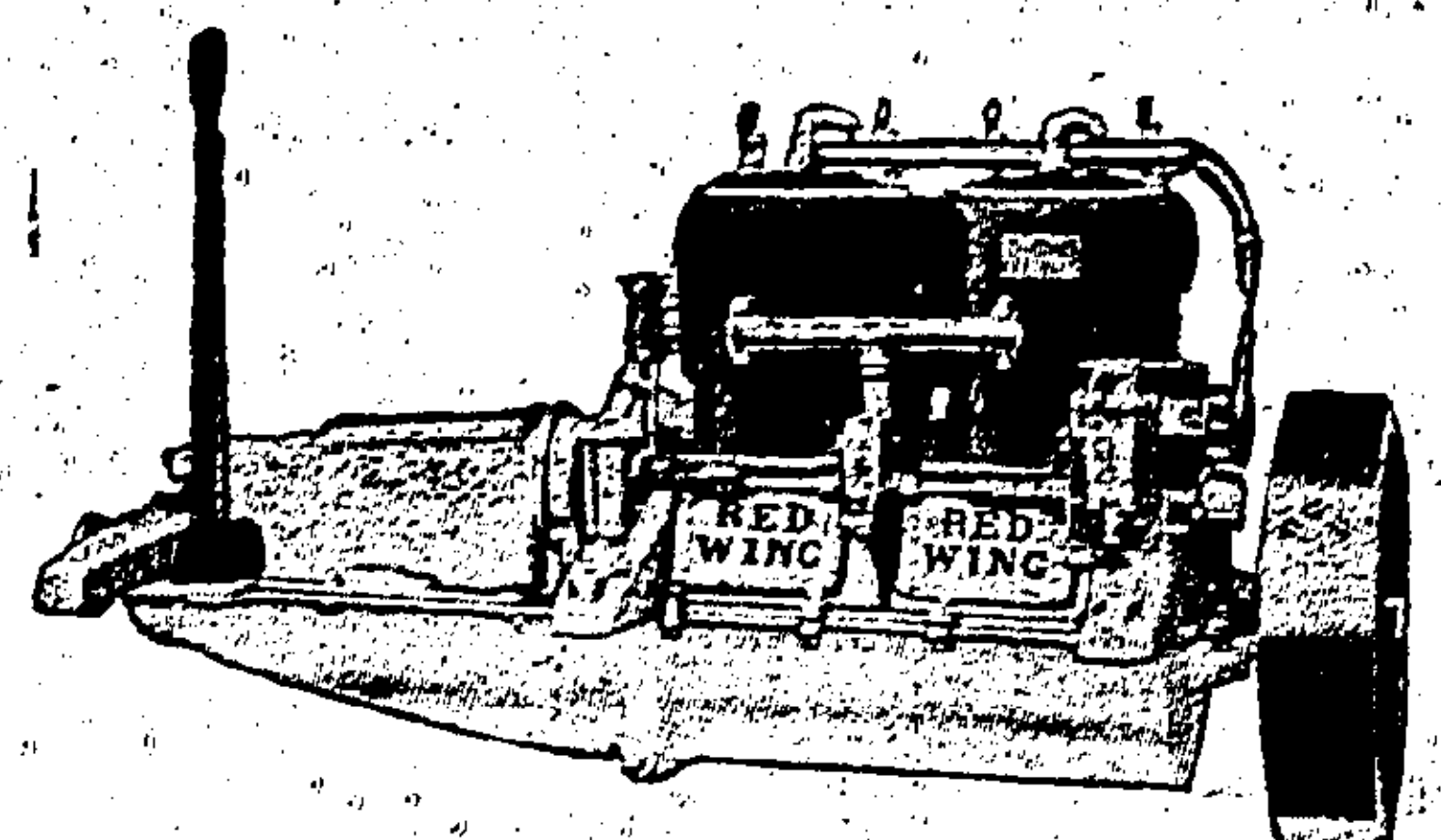
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sale of National Ships.

Sir Leo Chichester Money, for the
Shipping Controller, informed
Mr. W. O. Anderson in the Com-
mons recently that a limited
number of Government-owned
merchant vessels would be offered
to shipowners who had lost
vessels through enemy action.
The main ground for this decision
was the fact that since about the
end of 1918 shipowners had, in
the national interest, been pre-
cluded from building tonnage
for themselves. The vessels
would be sold on the basis of
current market value.

St. Kilda Sheltered.

One of the strangest exploits of
the U-boats was that mentioned
in the House of Commons recent-
ly, when Dr. Macnamara informed
Mr. Hodge that on May 15 an
enemy submarine bombarded St.
Kilda at long range, and damag-
ed the church and other build-
ings. Such steps as were
considered practicable had been
taken to deal with the possibility
of a similar attack. When asked
whether there were "any
casualties besides the church,"
Dr. Macnamara said he could not
answer without notice. St. Kilda
is the most remote of the
Hebrides.

Women Who Smoke.

Mr. Joynton Hicks, speaking
at an intercession and thank-
giving service at Queen's Hall
recently, asked when the men
came back from the trenches
whether the women would make
it easy for them to do right. He
was old-fashioned enough to
object to smoking. "Would you
like to see your mother smoke?"
he asked. "It is an indication
that woman has taken a step in
life which may be for good
or evil." Mrs. Brewster
Booth said in the munition
factories hundreds, even
thousands, of young women who
had never smoked strong drink
were now drinking, and, sad to
say, were almost encouraged
to do so by the authorities,
who gave facilities and even
recommended spirits for night
work. In regard to this latter
allegation the Press Association
is informed that in the 780
canteens in national factories
and controlled establishments
fewer than 50 are licensed
for the sale of liquor, and
the only liquor sold there
is light beer containing not more
than 2 per cent. proof spirit, and,
generally speaking, the supply
of that beer is for men engaged in
very hot work. In a few cases
canteens have been registered as
clubs, but in those the sale of
liquor is under very strict control,
and in the main is limited to the
supply of light beer not exceed-
ing one pint per person for con-
sumption with a meal.

Rothschilds Scheme.

A large and influential depu-
tation of members of both Houses
of Parliament waited recently
upon the Ministers of Pensions
and of Labour to urge upon them
the importance of taking steps to
secure the employment of dis-
charged disabled men by means
of a general appeal to employers
for this purpose. The deputa-
tion was introduced by Mr. T. E.
Wing, M.P., who drew attention
to the proposals in the scheme
promoted by Mr. Rothschild, of
Manchester. In reply, Mr. G. H.
Roberts stated that the employ-
ment of disabled men was under
the anxious consideration both of
the Minister of Pensions and
himself, and that they were in
agreement with the general prin-
ciple of an appeal to the trade and
industry of the country for the
purpose suggested. Sir A. G.
Brewster, on behalf of Mr. Hodge,
Minister of Pensions (who was
prevented by illness from being
present), expressed his cordial
agreement, and intimated that
the operation of any scheme for
the purpose must be most
effectively carried out through
the machinery of the Departments
concerned. It was understood,
accordingly, that the Ministers
of Pensions and of Labour would
proceed to report the details of
the scheme without delay.

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GENERAL NEWS.

New Height Record.

The contest committee of the Aero Club of America has awarded the altitude record of 28,000ft above sea level to Captain Roddy W. Schroeder. The flight was made on September 18th, at the Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, in a Bristol fighting plane, with a 360 horse power Hispano-Suiza motor. The record made by Schroeder has been recognized by the United States Government.

A Silent Gun.

Describing the capture of Valenciennes by the Canadians, Mr. Livessy, the Official Correspondent, relates an interesting story of the plan by which the 10th Brigade were enabled to cross the Scheldt Canal. At one point, he says, the only practical crossing was commanded by a strong machine gun post just across the canal. Wrapping the wheels of an 18-pounder with carpet, the gun was brought down secretly at night to a house just opposite this post and then knocked through a wall. At 4.40 hour this gun opened point blank fire at a range of a few yards, and at the first discharge blew guns and crew into the air.

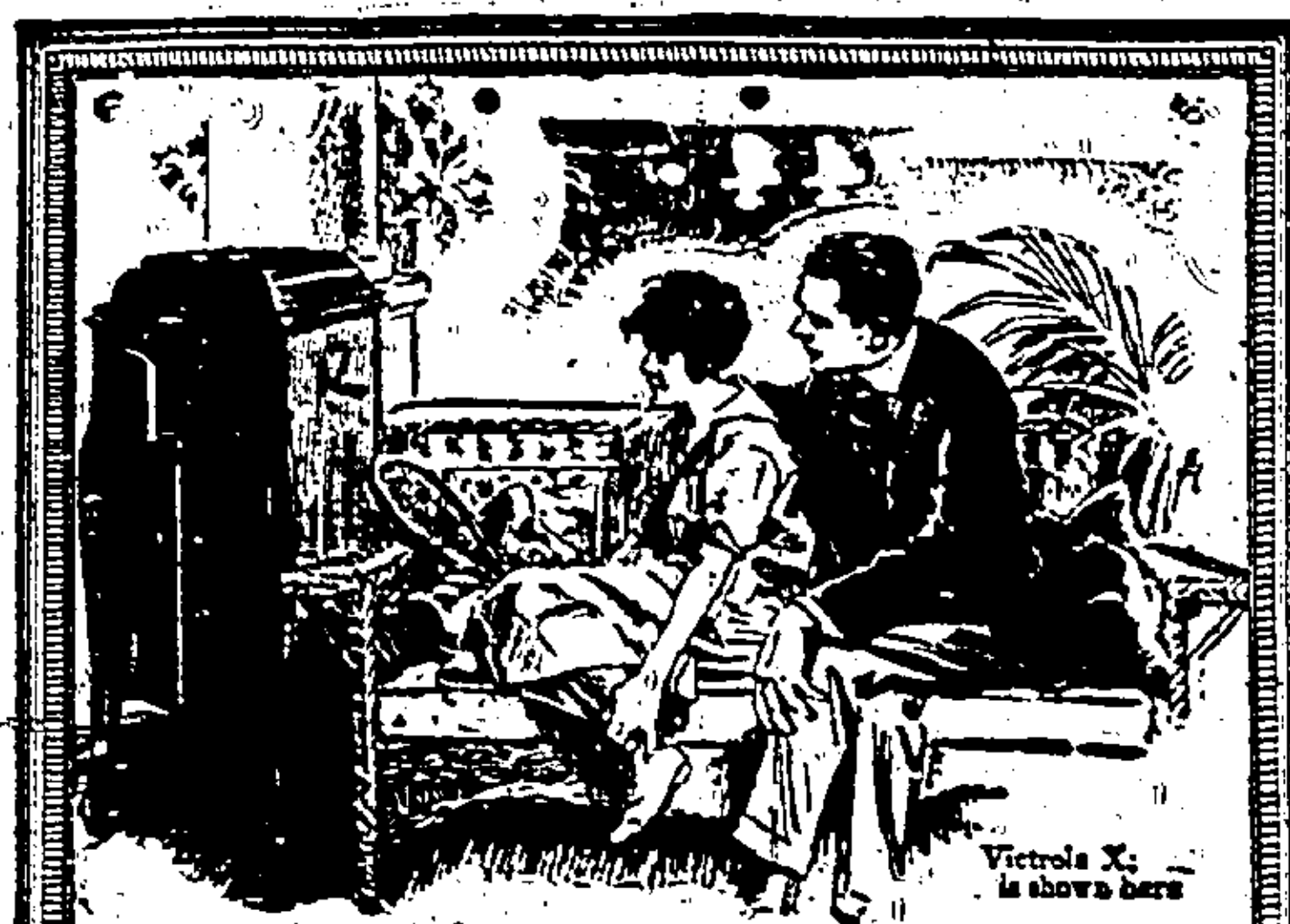
Cambridge U-Boat Commander.

A junior wireless operator named George Shearman, of Waltham Abbey, states that his boat, bound for the Argentine, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, says a Home paper. The vessel was struck amidships, and the crew took to the boats, the captain following after he had destroyed all documents likely to be useful to the enemy. For some time nothing was seen of the submarine. Then, suddenly, she rose to the surface only a few yards away. The commander ordered the British skipper to go alongside, and with four of the crew, he was taken on board the submarine and questioned. The German commander, who said he was a graduate of Cambridge University, allowed the men to return to the vessel for more food and water. He expressed his hatred of submarine warfare, but said he had to carry out orders. He added that the people in Germany were weary of the war, and said that there was much suffering and privation in the country because of the scarcity of food supplies. No better substitute could be bought under 7s 6d a lb, and soap was practically unobtainable. The British crew were eventually picked up by a Japanese boat, and taken to New York.

New Japanese Consulates.

An application was filed by the League of Merchants dealing with the South Pacific with the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Agriculture and Commerce, and of Finance for the establishment of new consulates in many points in the South Pacific, which is in its opinion necessary for Japan's retention of business after the war. The points where, in the opinion of the league, new consulates are to be erected are Saigon, Medan, Sourabaya, Samarang, Manado, Colombo, Kalati, Macassar, and a few other places which are important as ports in the South Pacific and among Oesian islands. Commercial commissioners are wanted to be stationed also at Singapore, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, and Manila beside the consular officials now stationed. In the opinion of the league, as expounded in the application, the trade between Japan and the South Pacific has achieved an enormous progress since the war began and all indications now point to its further development but still much has to be done to retain and improve it after the war. As a timely measure possible to the Government the establishment of consulates or station commercial commissioners at some points of importance is suggested.

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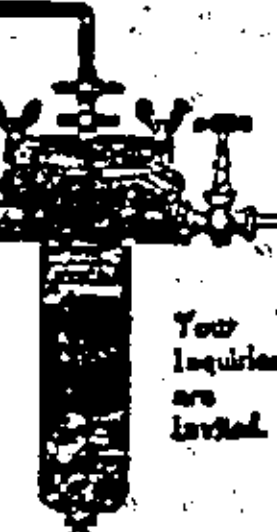
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OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 22nd December from 7.15 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918.

RUSSIA'S NEED.

Our of the strangest facts in this war is that on the only front on which fighting continues, the forces of the Allies are fighting against a nation which was one of our strongest friends and helpers in the first years of the war. The Allied campaign in Russia and Siberia is very complicated, and it is difficult to understand fully how matters stand. This campaign has been overshadowed by the terrible reign of terror and bloodshed which has made the name of Russia a by-word amongst the nations of the world. It is scarcely credible that such a great nation could have descended to such depths of infamy. It is fully a year now since Russia threw off the so-called shackles of autocracy—a year of anarchy and self-destruction, a year of "glorious freedom" to run amok and kill and destroy at will. That is what the revolution has done to the Russian Empire. At first we thought that all would be well, and that, after a few days or weeks of bloodshed, order would come out of chaos. But it has gone on without ceasing ever since, and the world has looked on dazed and horror-struck. Our feeling of solicitude has given place to one almost of apathy, and latterly most people considered that Russia should be left to work out her destiny alone and unaided.

We have often heard the question asked:—Why should the Allies waste men and material on such a nation? It is answered by Lord Milner in the statement published in our issue of yesterday. The Allied forces, of which the British are only a small part, were sent to Russia in the first place to defeat the aims of the Germans, whose friends, the Bolsheviks, were in a position to help them materially. And they succeeded to a certain extent, for Bolshevikism released hundreds of thousands of German troops for the western front, and it caused Russia to fall into German hands. It was the Bolsheviks who handed over the Black Sea Fleet to our enemies, a fact which was undoubtedly of the greatest importance in the war as it stood then. It was therefore vitally necessary for the Allies to send considerable forces to Russia if they were to destroy this menace, which for a time threatened to counterbalance the great strides towards victory which our armies were making on other fronts. The importance of the operations in Russia was generally realised, and we have seen the far-reaching results.

The intervention of the Allies undoubtedly was the means of saving the movement of the Czech-Slovaks, which ultimately was one of the greatest factors in the surrender of Austria. The Allies, too, prevented the Germans from becoming the masters of the huge resources of Siberia and South-Eastern Russia, and, more important still, kept the enemy from occupying the Northern ports of Russia, which would of course have become important bases for their submarine warfare. There can be no doubt that these operations contributed materially to the final defeat of Germany. But now that Germany has given up the struggle, there has been a feeling that Russia should be left to her fate. This of course is absurd, for a great and resourceful country like Russia cannot be left out. It must be remembered also that the Bolshevik is not the true type of Russian. Now more than ever Russia needs the help of the Allies, and if she can be cured of this terrible mania of terrorism and death, there is a great future before her, politically. It is a huge country of vast resources, and it behoves the Allies to give all the help they can, not only for the sake of the country itself, but for their own, for it must be remembered that Russia owes the Allies vast sums of money which, in its present condition, it is unable to pay back. Bolshevikism is the root of all the evil, and all our efforts must be concentrated to destroy it, absolutely and at once. As Lord Milner has said: "It would be an abominable betrayal to leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies, because our own immediate purposes have been served."

Commercial Censorship.

We see that in Manila, as in Hongkong, the pre-war port regulations have been restored, but that there, as here, the censorship restrictions still exist. Some move has been made by the business men of Manila, however, to secure the abolition of the censorship on commercial telegrams. Both delay and heavy expense are caused by a perpetuation of the censorship, as business houses know to their cost. In Manila, representations have been made to the authorities by the Merchants' Association, with the result that the Acting Governor has cabled to Washington asking that the restrictions be lifted. A similar move would be of benefit in Hongkong, and are sure that business people here would greatly welcome, if total abolition is impossible, at any rate a considerable modification of the regulations. When the war was at its height there were good and sufficient reasons for the continued enforcement of the censorship, and we do not doubt that many enemy designs have been frustrated by it. But the conditions are different to-day, and we certainly think the time has come when some of the restrictions might be removed to the interests of everybody concerned.

Press Censorship.

Talking of the commercial censorship brings us to the Press censorship. A few days ago, the *Manchester Guardian*, in the course of a very sane plea that the light of public opinion should be allowed to have full play regarding certain Peace questions, stated that the first need was the abolition of the censorship. To that we say "Amen." The general public can have very little idea of the extent to which the censorship on newspapers has been operated during the past four years. Later on they will learn some of the facts. To say that the Press has been hampered, oftentimes needlessly, is to put it mildly. It is, we think, about time that its liberty were restored. Here in Hongkong, the newspapers of the Colony are still subject to the local Regulations, though, so far as the Admiralty at Home is concerned, absolute freedom is given to the papers in the United Kingdom to deal with naval matters. We know of no special local dangers which dictate the need of a different policy here from that followed at Home, and certainly the general war situation at present does not appear to necessitate a perpetuation of the restrictions.

The State entry of General Allenby into Aleppo adds another interesting historical chapter to British liberation in Eastern lands. This Syrian city was formerly a great trade centre between Europe and Asia, but the discovery of the Cape route to India damaged its trade while its capture by the Turks in 1917, the earthquake of 1922, the plague of 1927 and the cholera of 1932 added to its ruin. Nevertheless, it has since recovered somewhat from its misfortunes and is still a great commercial centre. Under the Turks, however, its inhabitants have suffered much, and we can well understand the joy of the populace at its liberation by the British. General Allenby, we are told, was given a magnificent welcome, fitting the people's affection for him and his troops. So it has been everywhere when British troops have raised the Turkish yoke. A great mission has been accomplished in Palestine and the adjoining regions. And the future of these lands will no doubt be one of great brightness under better and fairer rule.

A Time Honoured Excuse.

The good old excuse "Somebody gave it to me" continues to be trotted out by opium smugglers and likewise the good old lie and concoction follows. The unfortunate part about it is that Chinese, before Mr. Wood, this morning, will not find anybody to give him the \$200 and \$150 for having opium and opium dross so he will have to give three months and six weeks of his services to the Government.

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE PEACE AND REST CAN NEVER DWELL, HOPE NEVER COMES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of "George Eliot" (1880).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4 7/16d.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case of small pox and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever. Both were Chinese.

Hawkers.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Melbourne risked in \$16 between them up to 10.30 this morning for the Government from hawkers. Good business!

Special Menus.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, special menus have been arranged by the Astor House Hotel for the Christmas season.

The Kowloon Murder.

The Kowloon Naval Yard murder trial has been adjourned until January 6th, and jurors need not attend the Criminal Sessions before that date.

Further Restriction Removed.

The American Consul General has received information from Washington to the effect that the import restrictions on shelled walnuts entering the United States have been removed.

Patriotism.

A Chinese passenger from Australia, on the *Nikko Maru*, was very patriotic. He wanted to fight in the war, so that he would have a suitable answer when his progeny put the fatal question: "What did you do in the great War, daddy?" He bought an antique rifle and some ammunition, also of ancient origin, to go and fight the Hun on his own. But now the war is over he sold the rifle but brought the ammunition to Hongkong. His "patriotism" cost him \$100.

Too Much Drink.

Jonathan Baker, formerly second mate of the sailing ship *Patria*, absented himself from the House of Detention—result, a visit to Mr. Melbourne, this morning. Jonathan said there was too much drink firing around the Colony and he wanted to get home. We don't know how Jonathan got the money with which to make as free with liquor since he was supposed to be destitute, but it is a pity he was not here to be produced, together with a historical "bag of chips" some time back, as a horrible example of the dangers of the opium system.

Billiards.

Last night a fine exhibition of billiards was given in the Palace Hotel Handicap by Mr. E. Guimaraes. The game was between Mr. W. G. Gerrard (was 130) and Mr. E. Guimaraes (was 180). Guimaraes went away from the start, and playing with great confidence, compiled breaks of 24, 28 and 28 and drew ahead with a good lead. Towards the latter part of the game he put on a beautiful break of 56, breaking down at a rather difficult shot. This is the highest break in the handicap as yet. Gerrard could not get going and was left far behind. Guimaraes eventually ran out a winner by 250 to Gerrard's 62.

An Up-to-date Hotel.

The Victoria Hotel, in the British Colonies, on Sheshen, has been brought into line with the improved state of the Colonies generally. There are now 48 bedrooms, excellently furnished and all modern sanitary and other conveniences. The rooms are light and airy and there is a lift for the use of the guests. Above the dining room is a dancing hall which will accommodate a large number of people. The entrance hall has also been well planned and is decorated with a number of W. Farmer's paintings, all of which go to make the Hotel as comfortable and up-to-date as could possibly be desired. We congratulate Mr. Farmer the proprietor on his foresight and thoughtfulness on behalf of his patrons.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, P. I., Dec. 13.—The deportation case of Mr. R. McCulloch Dick, editor of the *Philippine Free Press*, leading weekly of this city, has occupied the centre of attention during the past week. Mr. Dick, who is a British subject, was ordered to be deported early in the year following the appearance in his periodical of an article ridiculing and criticising the Philippine National Guard which was then being organised. The order was issued by Governor Harrison following an investigation conducted by Officers of the Guard, in which the charge was made that the article giving offence would obstruct enlistments. A legal contest followed in the Courts in which the Governor's right to deport was threshed out, the power being upheld by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States only a short time ago. This left the original order of deportation, effective, but it was generally supposed that Governor Harrison, before leaving for the United States last week, would cancel the order in view of the fact that hostilities are ended, that the Guard has been organised successfully, and in recognition of Mr. Dick's unquestioned loyalty to the cause of the United States and Allies in all other matters. Governor Harrison, on the evening of his departure, asked Mr. Dick to write a letter of apology for the article which gave offence and if such was forthcoming the deportation order would be cancelled. Mr. Dick considered this request unfair and unjust and understood that it was a personal apology that the Governor wanted. He refused to write such a letter and when Governor Harrison left the Philippines the deportation order stood, and Mr. Dick made ready to leave on the next boat for Hongkong. Friends intervened and placed the case before Vice-Governor Yeater, who succeeded Mr. Harrison in the executive office. Justices of the Supreme Court, Americans and Filipinos, and the very Guard officers who first preferred charges against Mr. Dick signed petitions asking that clemency be shown the *Free Press* editor. While the turn of affairs placed Governor Yeater in an embarrassing situation, he took most diplomatic action after he had carefully gone over the records. He ordered the continuance of the deportation order until July 1, next, or such date as Governor Harrison may return to the Philippines to resume the Governorship. The order will then be up to Mr. Harrison for final execution if he chooses to enforce it. Governor Yeater held that Governor Harrison could not have been acquainted with the attitude of Guard officers and High Court officials on the case and that had he remained a few days longer he would undoubtedly have acted differently. In any event it is doubtful if Mr. Harrison will return as Governor, and unless he does the order may be regarded as nonexistent. Following Governor Yeater's action, Mr. Dick wrote a voluntary letter thanking him for his interest in the case and expressing regret for the article which stirred resentment.

Acting Governor Yeater has cabled Washington with regard to the lifting of censorship regulations in the Philippines, especially with relation to newspapers sent by the local business houses. A committee of the Manila Merchants' Association placed the matter before him with the claim that congestion of cable lines with consequent delays and expense was due to the censorship rules which prevent the use of private codes.

Manila merchants at a meeting a few days ago took up a discussion of shipping conditions, after-war trade problems and the question of a free port for Manila. It was pointed out that the first step that Manila must take to prepare for the increased commerce after the war is the improvement of port facilities to allow a

more expeditious handling of cargo; 30,000,000 pesos could well be spent for this purpose, it was pointed out. The Government, through the Collector of Customs, has already recommended the construction of a new pier, the deepening of the harbour, and the installation of improved mechanical devices for handling cargo, and the Legislature is expected to provide the funds. Opinion seems to be divided on the matter of a free port. Mr. H. B. McCoy, former Collector of Customs, declared that a free port for Manila is unnecessary, since there is at present free trade between Manila and the United States and since it would only be American concerns who would avail themselves of the use of this port as a distributing centre for the Far East. The only reason for a free port, it was stated, was the fact that in the event of Philippine independence being granted, American business would be hampered by free port facilities here.

Fire, on the morning of December 11, destroyed a large part of the business section of Dagupan, the province of Pangasinan, causing a property loss of about 5,000,000 pesos.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 28, 1893)

The Dollar.

December 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand, to-day, is 2s. 3 5/8d.

Ladies' Benevolent Society. The annual general meeting of members and supporters of the Hongkong Ladies' Benevolent Society was held to-day.

A British Dollar.

December 23.—The China Association in Shanghai, having telegraphed to the Hongkong branch, if the latter knew of any authority for Mr. Sydney Barton's statement, in the House of Commons, as published in one of Reuter's telegrams, (that Hongkong does not favour the coining of a British dollar) the China Association in Hongkong replied by wire that "they knew nothing beyond Reuter's publication." They ought to know well enough that the British dollar is very strongly advocated, as the Governor said at the opening of the Council.

A Police Dance.

December 27.—A very enjoyable dance was given by the Central Police Station "Masters" on Christmas night, and was largely attended.

Scissors and Paste.

December 27.—It is remarkable how the *Daily Press* and the *China Mail* prove themselves utterly unable to get the news when then cannot get the *Telegraph*. There was a fire on Sunday night, or rather in the "Wesman" hour, but as the next day was Christmas Day, the *Telegraph* was not published. Our hearthen contemporaries, ignorant of any such thing as Christmas holidays, have crawled out just the same but neither Monday's D.P. or Tuesday's C.M. had the news.

Cricket Fixtures.

December 28.—With reference to the proposed visit of a cricket team from Shanghai (and Japan, should an eleven come from there) early in February, Mr. E. A. Ram, Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong Cricket Club, has written to Shanghai as follows:—"I need not say what a pleasure it will be for us to see you here as our guests, and we should hope to be able to give you some good cricket."

Black Diamonds.

December 28.—There appears to be no limit, in this realm of the elect, either to the jubilations of native coal merchants or the value they place on their black diamonds. The other day, ordinary Japanese lump coal was selling like hot cakes at \$6 and \$6.25 per ton and now \$7 to \$7.50 is being asked for the same quantity of this indispensable commodity, while the scarcity of tonnage renders the possibility of a drop in quotations about as remote as Doomsday.

In our pictorial supplement to-day will be found an illustration of the hill leading to the Military Headquarters in Hongkong. This incline has been popularly known among successive garrisons as "Seven-and-Sixpenny Hill," and it is now officially designated thus, as the painted sign seen on the photograph will show. There must be an origin for the name. We have heard several explanations, some with an obvious mastering of fact and some quite otherwise. We are anxious to know what local historians think about the matter and have therefore decided to offer a prize of two St. Andrew's War Bond tickets to the competitor sending in what is adjudged the most humorous definition of the name. No entrance fee is charged, neither is any entrance form required. The Competition will remain open until the end of the year. Competitors may enter either under their own names or as a *nom de plume*. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and the envelope marked "Hill Competition" in the top-left-hand bottom corner.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The girl clerks in the Estate Duty Office, Dublin, have a mimeographed monthly magazine, which has a great vogue in Civil Service circles. It has the very feminine title of *Frou Frou*. We believe it is the only journal of its kind in the Government service. The male officials occasionally help with the "copy," but the majority of the contributors are girl clerks. Whenever a number is published there is considerable trepidation amongst the male staff. It appears that on a few occasions the girls have written sketches in which the characters were anything but fictitious.

There are some rattling good stories in the newly published "Naval Intelligence," written by a padre in the R.N. One of the best concerns a certain Commander who conceived the idea of conducting his midshipmen to prepare a lecture on "The World's Greatest Man." Need I say (writes the author) that the young gentlemen did not at all appreciate this solicitude for their moral and intellectual well-being? But, of course, they complied with the order, and in due time delivered their lectures. And whom do you think they picked as their "World's Greatest Man?" The first midshipman chose Nietzsche; the second, Treibschke and third "the Kaiser." That put a stop to the lectures.

An American paper has been publishing quite an interesting account of a visit from Trotsky by the Rev. A. J. Cheobilla, of the Russian Orthodox Church in New Jersey. It was on a Thursday in February 1917. He was emaciated and nervous, we are told, and still wore his summer suit, open at the neck, with an undeniably dirty shirt, but red tie. "He had a triangular, lynx-like face" (lynx's face is round, not triangular,—Ed.), "a black mustache, and a tiny goatee." "You know," said he, "we have chased the Tsar out of Russia, and all property now belongs to the people. That means not only land, but churches." Trotsky thereupon demanded the keys of the building, with those of the bank on the ground floor and the combination of the safe. When thrown into the street he picked himself up, snarling like a vicious cat. His teeth gleamed in the light of a street lamp. "I will be the ruler of Russia soon," he said, "and I can wait for my revenge." It is instructive as illustrating the popular American view of Trotsky.

"SEVEN AND SIXPENNY HILL."

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- 7524 Johnny Chuck finds the best thing in the World
The Joy of the Beautiful
A 1295 Children's Toy March ... Orchestra.
A 1227 Christmas Symphony ...
A 1605 That Raggedy Man ...
A Visit from St. Nicholas ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

FAIRALL & CO. ARE SHOWING Evening Dresses, Coats, Flowers, gloves, shoes, Furs, Bags, Dolls, Handkerchiefs. and Everything Suitable for **Xmas Gifts**

This establishment will remain open
until 5 p.m. on
SATURDAY 21st, MONDAY 23rd, TUESDAY 24th 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN
MACHINIST with ex-
perience in internal combustion
engines, also in general power
plant, work desired position. All
references, Apply Box 1461 c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An American
Combustion Engineer with
Marine Chief Engineer's License
desires employment on land or
sea. First class references.
Apply Box 1461 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—British Merchant
firm requires European
assistant to take charge of branch
office. Knowledge of Imports and
Exports desirable. Liberal terms
to suitable man. "X" c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

AVISO.

CONVOCADA uma reunião
da Comunidade Portuguesa
desta Colónia no Club Lusitano
na Segunda-feira, 23 do corrente,
às 6 P.M., para tratar de assuntos
relacionados com a tragica morte
do Presidente da Republica, Dr.
Sidonio Pais.

O CONSUL
Eduardo V.M.R. DE SOUSA.
Hongkong, 21st Dezembro, 1918.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR 1918.

DINNER DANCES will be
held on the following nights
during CHRISTMAS WEEK:—

CHRISTMAS EVE, TUESDAY
24th December.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, WED-
NESDAY 25th December.
BOXING NIGHT, THURSDAY
26th December.
SATURDAY 28th December.
NEW YEAR'S EVE, TUESDAY
31st December.

Special table d'hôte Menus
will be provided in the GRILL
ROOM at \$3.50 per head, and in
the MAIN DINING ROOMS at
\$2.50 per head.

Patrons are advised to book
early as accommodation is
limited. All tables previously
engaged and not cancelled by
mid-day on the day to which
such reservation applies will be
charged for whether occupied or
not.

Bookings at the HOTEL
MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 25th
December, and THURS-
DAY, 26th December, ALL
DEPARTMENTS will be
CLOSED.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT:
Urgent prescriptions will be dis-
pensed as usual.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1918.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Or-
dinance No. 5 of 1912, the
EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transaction of
public business on the 25th and
26th instant.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"EURYADES"

are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will lie at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and
after 21st December.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
28th December, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed, on or before the 11th
January, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st December, 1918.

G. H. E. NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are requested
to notify the Police Depart-
ment when arranging entertain-
ments which will entail the
provision of additional chairs or
rockers in particular localities.
Unless such notice is given it is
probable that the usual supply of
chairs or vehicles at any particu-
lar point will be found
inadequate.

E. D. O. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS FOR OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early to
avoid disappointment.

Birds supplied alive or killed and
dressed as required.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

St. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, Tel. 114.

AND AT CANTON.

COPPER QUEEN BELTING
AND
SKOOKUM PACKING.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877.

Tel. 2877.

SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1880.



CHRISTMAS 1918

J. ULLMANN & CO.

The Leading French Jewellery House

WATCHES

JEWELLERY

DIAMONDS

Splendid assortment A New Consignment

or of

CUT-GLASS SILVERWARE

SOMETHING TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, DOWNS AND SPADES.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FOR

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE PIES,
DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, ETC.

FOR TIFINS AND DINNERS THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
IS UNSURPASSED.

ORDERS FOR CATERING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
EFFICIENTLY CARRIED OUT.

Useful Gifts for Men

Gifts such as these reflect the good taste and thoughtful
consideration of the giver. No man can fail to appreciate
a gift selected from the suggestions offered below.

MUFFLERS.....	DRESSING GOWNS...	GOLF HOSE...
GLOVES.....	BATH ROBES.....	SWEATERS...
TIES.....	COMFY SLIPPERS...	BELTS.....
WAISTCOATS...	HANDKERCHIEFS...	SCARVES.....

Let us assist you in the selection of your Gifts.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD

Telephone 29

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have many smart novelties
on show including:—

TIES	WALKING STICKS
GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
SWEATERS	HAND-BAGS
SILK & WOOL SCARVES	FITTED SUIT CASES
HANDKERCHIEFS	DRESSING GOWNS
FANCY WAISTCOATS	SLIPPERS ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"For the convenience of our customers, our Store will
be open on Saturday afternoon the 21st inst."

CABARET DANCING.

IN THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND

By kind permission of the Military Authorities and
by courtesy of the Committee of St. Andrew's Society.
ON SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, AT 9.00 P.M.

Popular Prices:—Ladies \$2.00. Gents \$3.00.

PAYABLE AT THE GATE.

Extra Peak Trams:

12.20 and 12.30 a.m.

Late Kowloon Ferries will also run.

Band of the 18th Infantry

By kind permission of MAJOR MORGAN and Officers

Light Refreshments including liquors supplied by Cafe

Wiseman.

NETT PROFIT TO WAR CHARITIES.

XMAS HAMPERS

We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hampers
suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us
at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 Hamper.

- 1 Qt. Moët & Chandon Champagne "Dry Imperial"
- 1 "Blackberry Brandy
- 1 Pt. D.O.M.
- 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy
- 2 "King George IV White Label Whisky or
Perfection
- 1 "Superb Tawny Port
- 2 "St. Julien Claret
- 1 "Old Brown Sherry Red Seal
- 1 "Gin, D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry
- 1 "Burgoyne's Burgundy
- 1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters

No. 2 Hamper.

- 1 Qt. Victor Cioquot Champagne
- 1 Pt. D.O.M.
- 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy
- 1 "Martell's XXX Brandy
- 2 "King George IV W.L. or Perfection Whisky
- 2 "Tawny Dry Port
- 2 "St. Julien Claret
- 1 "Gin, D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry
- 1 "Vino de Porto Sherry N.S.
- 1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters

No. 3 Hamper.

- 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy
- 1 Pt. G.F. Peppermint
- 1 Pt. D.O.M.
- 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port
- 2 "King George IV W.L. or Perfection Whisky
- 1 "20 year Old Brandy
- 1 "Amontillado sherry W.S.
- 2 "Medoc Claret
- 1 "Gin D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry
- 1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit Customers' requirements.
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA.
EGYPT &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd "

FOR BOMBAY Via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

DILWARA	10 January	due Bombay about
		27 January

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

DILWARA	29th December	to Shanghai only
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1918. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

The Company's steamers, "Empress of Russia," "Empress of Asia" "Empress of Japan" and "Monteagle," having been released by the Government, full service from Hongkong to Vancouver, via usual ports of call will be resumed in February or March.

Particulars of sailing dates will be published shortly.

For particulars regarding passage fares, mail, and reservation of accommodation, also information of trips and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 782.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
11,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Jan. 5th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special fare is given to the cruise, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Steamer are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Canton Road.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SUN., 22nd Dec. at 8 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Kifune Maru T. 15,980	SATUR., 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE...	*Shinshiku M. T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 24th Dec.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singa- pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	*Yokohama M. T. 12,340	MON., 30th Dec. at 11 a.m.
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tango Maru T. 12,760	TUES., 31st Dec. at 11 a.m.
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NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe
Yokohama, San Francisco and
Panama Canal

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca
and Colombo

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-
ang and Rangoon

For date of sailing apply at
the Company's Office.
Tenshin Maru (SATURDAY,
4th Jan.
T. 8,470

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	5th March

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA, CHILE,
BALEA, CALLAO, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers: Tons: Leave Hongkong:
KIYO MARU 17,200 8th January.

For freight rates and through bills of lading
apply to the Company's Office.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO
Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA.

S.S. "BILLITON" on the 22nd, December.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland
Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
General Manager,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
January 8th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Tel. 734.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

or to BEISS & Co., Canton
HONGKONG, Jan. 2, 1919.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Paoting	22nd Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	24th Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kweilin	26th Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	28th Dec. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Dec. 20, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilpanas	Java	22nd Dec.	—	—
Tilwong	Kobe	23rd Dec.	25th Dec.	Macassar
Tilini	Amoy	25th Dec.	30th Dec.	Batavia
Tilanoek	Amoy	28th Dec.	31st Dec.	Batavia
Tilalajap	Java & M'ear	4th Jan.	—	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly-qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings, 15

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOHOOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships: Captain Leaving:
Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | FRI., 27th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.
Haihong ... | J. W. Evans ... | TUES., 24th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Ningpo Taisang	Tues., 24th Dec. at 11 a.m.	at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via F'chow Wingsang	Tues., 24th Dec. at 11 a.m.	at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Tues., 24th Dec. at 11 a.m.	at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Fri., 27th Dec. at 8 a.m.	at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE	Fri., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Fri., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.	at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA	Fri., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.	at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WITAM" sailing
through with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommo-
dation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.

Canton Line.—Through bills of lading for Kuda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Date,
Tientsin Line.—regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wanchow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.
ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICE—34, QUEEN STREET, E. C.
6, Haymarket, S. W.,
11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.
American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

China Coast Vessels Released.

The settling up of affairs in the
Near East and the signing of the
Armistice has made it possible to
release all the China Coast
vessels requisitioned for opera-
tions there, and fourteen China
ships are reported to be on their
way back. It is not known when
the vessels will arrive in local
waters as it will be necessary for
them to call at Indian or other
ports for return cargoes.

Effect of Peace on
Japanese Shipping.

The defeat of Germany has
had a marked effect on the ship-
ping market of Japan and owners
already appear to see their war
prospects slipping from them.
Coal freights have fallen con-
siderably and the charter market
has fallen away a vessel having
been chartered for Y.30 which,
a month ago, could easily have
commanded Y38.

The Position of Merchant
Shipbuilding.

Firms engaged on war con-
tracts are, of course, familiar
with the "break" clause which
the Government departments
have inserted for the protection
of the country when the war is
coming to an end. Other people,
however, may have forgotten
what they have read on the
subject, and they will be
interested to learn how the
matter stands. The first question,
of course, is how long the
Government will wait after
armistice terms have been
arranged with all the States. It
seems to be clear that they can-
not act in a hurry. They may
not actually require much more
from the arms factories, but they
are bound to have regard to the
fact that an armistice falls very
much short of the conclusion of
peace, that the negotiations
following it will take an appreci-
able time, that the Peace Treaty
will presumably have to be
ratified at a still later period, and
that the Allies will have to
maintain a big army on the
Continent until their demands
have been fully met. It is pretty
safe, therefore, to conclude
that we shall have to make
sufficient munitions to provide
for all possibilities, however
remote, and that we cannot
disband the organisation for their
production until it is certain it
will not be required again. The
construction and repair of war-
ships will probably go on for the
same reason, and it may be found
impossible for a time to give
much more attention to merchant
ships or, in the ironworks, to the
production of such things as steel
girders, which are urgently
required for many large buildings,
including the extension of the
Royal Exchange in Manchester.
Cotton and woollen cloth manu-
facturers may feel a little anxious
about their position, but here,
again, there seems to be ground
for thinking that their war trade
will only be terminated gradually,
as the army will require a good
deal of material, although the
cloth it gets will last longer in a
period of inactivity than it does
now. What is known as the
"break" clause in War Office
contracts states that if the war
terminates during the currency
of a contract, or in the opinion of
the Secretary of War there is a
probability of its early termina-
tion, the Minister shall be
entitled to require the contractor
within 14 days from the receipt
of written notice to that effect,
to cease manufacture under the
contract, and after that the
contractor must take no further
steps towards the completion of
the contract, except as directed
by the Secretary of State for
War. If the Minister directs the
contractor to complete, in accord-
ance with the contract, all of
any articles in course of manu-
facture, the articles must be
delivered at such periods as may
be agreed upon. If the contractor
has reasonably performed all his
obligations down to the date of
the expiration of the notice, the
Secretary of War will, unless
otherwise mutually agreed, take
over all articles in course of
manufacture which the contractor
is not directed to complete, at
a price to be calculated on the
basis of the net invoice price of
the materials used, the cost of
productive labour actually
employed on such articles, and
establishment charges. The
Secretary of War may also
to be reasonable, and
allowance of 5 per cent.
price of the materials
production, and
charges.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Memorial Service to B. A. T. Heroes.

A Memorial Service for those employees of the British-American Tobacco Company who have fallen in the War was held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, on October 19th last.

The address was given by the Rev. W. H. Carnegie, M.A., Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

At the time the service was held 300 employees had answered the last great call and since then several more have given their lives in the fight for freedom.

In the course of this address the Rev. W. H. Carnegie said: "The Company under whose auspices this service is held holds a splendid record in this war-time. 3,300 of its employees have enlisted in our military forces, many of them coming from far distant countries in response to the call of duty, from Africa, Australia, North and South America, from India, China, and other places. How well they have fought is shown by the large number of military distinctions gained by them, no less, I understand, than 128 honours have been conferred upon them, including two Distinguished Service Orders and twenty-seven Military Crosses and thirty-four Military Medals, and they have suffered in no less degree, 300 of them having laid down their lives in the service of their country and a much larger number have been wounded, some of them severely and dangerously.

"Such is its war record, and it is one of which any Company may well be proud, nor has the Company itself failed in its appreciation of what these brave men have done and are doing. It has, for instance, I understand, made systematic arrangements for providing them with little comforts and luxuries while at the front and for visiting them and caring for them when they return home wounded, and it keeps in touch with them by means of a weekly paper, thousands of copies of which are distributed among the men themselves and among their friends and relations at home.

"Now, to my mind, there is something very inspiring in a story of this kind—it reads like a story of some great united family whose strongest sons have gone to fight their country's battles, knowing that those who remain at home are thinking of them and caring for them and doing everything in their power to help them and, let me say in passing, this story carries with it, to my mind, a very good augury for the future. You know we shall have a great many very difficult problems to face in the period of reconstruction which follows this war, when we shall have to set about the task of the reorganization of industry and the replacement of labour. Our whole future prosperity will depend upon our success in dealing with these problems, and one first condition of success is that we shall approach them in the right spirit, and the right spirit it is just that which animates this Company and binds together its employers and its employees in bonds of common sympathy. If that spirit is prevalent in the whole wide world of our industry, we can look into the future without anxiety. We have now faced and we have practically overcome our external enemies, and if we are to reap the fruits of our victory it is, above all things, necessary that men of all minds and all classes should work together for the common good. This war has taught us how much we belong to each other and depend upon each other; it has taught us that the mere superficial distinctions of rank, or wealth, or class are as nothing compared with the other links of common humanity which bind us together.

Miles' Record.
John Mullins, a coalminer, of Hemphill, Pennsylvania, claims a world's tonnage record for mining and loading coal in a single month, says the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail. Mullins is employed by the Solway Colliery Company. Between August 15th and September 15th he mined and loaded 691 tons, which is over 27 tons daily. This figure exceeds all previous individual records in the possession of the Bureau of Mines or the Geological Survey. Mullins' wages for the month were \$59 1/2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE REV. J. H. FRANCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—The Rev. J. H. France, formerly the Mission to Seamen chaplain for Hongkong, died in England recently. It is thought that many who had the privilege of knowing him or his work would wish to show their appreciation of his beautiful character and his seventeen years' devoted service for his Master amongst Seamen, by helping to lighten the burden of poverty which his sudden death has cast upon his widow and family.

Special expense involved in a ten years' residence in Hong Kong, together with a large family, made it impossible for him to make adequate provision for Mrs. France and the children. Insurance and one or two very small investments, amounting in all to less than \$1,000, constitute all the resources available for the maintenance of herself and family, including the education of four children under thirteen years of age. A fund is being raised for the benefit of his family and I have been requested to give publicity to it in Hongkong.

I know of no other place where people respond so generously to such an appeal and I know of no clergyman who worked harder for the best interests of the seamen upon whom the Colony depends for all its wealth and indeed its existence.

It was his advocacy which caused the Seamen's Institute to be erected and his memory is fragrant in many hearts and lives all along the China coast. The fact that his death was accelerated by the return of Malaria fever contracted in Hongkong lends additional force to the claim of his family upon Hongkong generosity.

The Harbour Master, Commander Bech, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer for such a fund. Donations may be paid to "The France Fund" in the Harbour office, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or they may be sent to me.

Yours etc.
G. H. VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
St. Paul's College, Hongkong, December 21, 1918.

MR. THOMSON'S RETIREMENT.

Services Appreciated by Commercial Community.

The following correspondence has been sent for publication:—
Sir,—On your retirement from the office of Treasurer of this Colony, which you have filled with such conspicuous ability and tact for so many years, the Committee and Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce desire to express to you their grateful appreciation of willing assistance rendered to the Commercial Community on so many occasions and their sincerest wishes for good health and prosperity in your well earned retirement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) P. H. HOLYOAK,
Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson,
Colonial Treasurer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1918.
Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have the honour to request you to be so good as to transmit to the Committee and Member of the Chamber of Commerce my best thanks for the expression of their appreciation of my service in Hongkong; and to inform them that I value this unprecedented compliment at a very high degree.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A STREET INCIDENT.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I have carefully studied the letter in your issue of the 20th inst., signed "Fairplay" and have arrived at the conclusion that it has been written by a person with unbiased views. He states that he cannot see what connection our talented O.S.P. has with the matter at issue. Now, that is where the term "Ignoramus" has been wrongly applied. If "Fairplay" will carefully read the original complaint, at least that is the kindest term I can use, he will find that a constable belonging to the H.K. Police has hurt the feelings of "An Admirer of the Police" by the manner in which he carried out his duties on a certain day during this week. I pointed out what the action of a gentleman would have been in similar circumstances and suggested that "Admirer" should let the O.S.P. do his own work, which I believe includes attending to the discipline of the H.K. Police and the manner in which they carry out their duties. The question of education of the higher officials has been mentioned by myself, and I take it; that the complaints paid by "Fairplay" are a cheap form of flattery and a semi-apology for "An Admirer of the Police" undue interference.

The actual work of a P.O. is another matter altogether. One would almost believe by "Fairplay's" letter, that six hours per day is all that he is called upon to do. That shows that a little knowledge is dangerous, and that the term "Ignoramus" might well be applied again. Surely our friend has not forgotten such affairs as the Race Course, Fire, Greenon Street, etc., where they were not only called upon to do their duty, but laid down their lives in the performance of the same. I think that if "Fairplay" and "Admirer" were to mind their own business others would benefit thereby and this world would be a happier place.

I quite understand that taking the part of these poor inoffensive hawkers is a cheap way of becoming notorious; still is it a wise action?

In conclusion, I congratulate "Fairplay" on the selection of his non-de-plume and beg to point out that a rose would smell just as sweet by any other name.
Yours etc.
A. B. Q.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 7, amounted to 74,490 tons and the sales during the period to 69,960 tons.

U.S. Red Cross Week.

The Christmas Enrolment Week of the Red Cross in America opened with the official hopeful of a large increase over the present membership of 22,900,000. The money obtained in membership fees will be used to carry out a great Red Cross peace-time programme, not only in the United States, but in England, where the suffering people need assistance.

It will be a matter of perpetual satisfaction to me to remember that the Commercial Community, and myself have been on good terms throughout my entire career as a public servant.

With my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Colony,
I remain,
Yours very truly,
(Sgd) A. M. THOMSON.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

A POLICEMAN'S WEALTH.

How Fortunes are Made in China.

The following article is not contributed by the writer of "In Lighter View" but is a reproduction from the Central China Post.

One of the wealthiest men in town has died at his residence in the native city, and one who had made a good deal of history in this centre. His name was Liu Kwei, or Liu Ye-sai, amongst his friends, and he filled for many years the position of Chief Political Detective of this province. He was 54 years of age at death, and there was hardly a street in the native town in which he did not hold property, or a money making business in which he had not shares.

We knew him at the start of his career as a young man of poor parents, and of no particular education, who got taken on as a native policeman by the British Municipal Council, and in this capacity he showed so much energy and intelligence that he was promoted to the position of detective. In this connection he gave great satisfaction as he was more frequently able to produce a thief—or some one who owed up to being the thief—and more frequently to recover the goods than any other detective had ever succeeded in doing. At the same time he began to purchase houses and when his old mother died he gave her a funeral which was the wonder of the town. How this was managed on a salary of \$8 per month was for a long time a mystery.

It was at length discovered that Mr. Liu had mobilised all the thieves in town, and they worked under his directions. He had some four hundred of what he called assistant detectives under him and every one a thief, and the result was that in time he lost his job. He next got employment in a similar capacity with the French Municipal Council who, however, had to dismiss him in about a year for his proclivities in the way of money making by illegal methods, and then he got the appointment which he retained till death under the native authorities, namely that of chief thiefcatcher, but at the same time specially interested in keeping an eye, under Feng Hsiao-cho, who was Tao-tai at the time, on the revolutionaries.

Here again his special qualifications came into play as he became an organiser of revolutionaries and in this way was able to control the movement, or head off possibilities. Just then a new Viceroy came into office, Jui Chen, to whom such complaints were made of irregularities that he dismissed Tao-tai Feng and executed a couple of his detectives in time and went into hiding. Then came the revolution and we were informed at the time by the parties concerned that, but for this interference of the Viceroy on the side of righteousness, Tao-tai Feng and Coy. would have been too many for them and their plots would have been mysteriously revealed as so often had happened before.

When affairs became normal again, Mr. Liu reappeared and got back his old position under Li Yuen hung, as a man of his type was found to be indispensable even in a Republic. He built the Grand Hotel and had his private prison in it, and kept his private force of under detectives with a body guard of his own without which for a time he dared not venture out. When Yuen Shih kai was pursuing his monetary policy the neighbourhood was swarmed with disturbers, and it was his business to keep them down. Several of his detectives were murdered by the Kuomintang, and he himself had bombs thrown at him often more than once, but always had the good luck to escape.

According to the native reports, his most effective method of money making was to get hold of men of means and accuse them of being in league with the malcontents, and they were generally willing to pay handsomely for their liberation. In the event of their proving recalcitrant they ran the risk of facing a firing squad. The number of people who were shot

THE CASUAL BRITISHER.

An American's Impression.

"Of all the characteristics of you English folk, the one that hit me most was your casual manner," said an American officer who has been engaged in the examination of British and Allied Army methods.

"It struck me right from the outset. I had occasion to visit various aerodromes throughout England. In order to get at what I wanted to know it was necessary to ask numerous questions of your pilots and observers. In every case the information was given in an off hand, casual fashion—much as if they didn't know for sure and did not care either.

"At first it gave me the impression that they were suspicious of me, but they treated me so well socially and otherwise that I quickly acquitted them of that. Then I thought possibly they resented my interest, but when I found it was the same everywhere I realised that I must find some other reason. For instance, it was a common thing to have the most intricate and interesting subjects explained to me in an airy, light, apparently care-free fashion that suggested absolute irresponsibility.

"This extraordinary characteristic puzzled me all the more when I went to France to pursue my investigation among the French flying men, for they were as voluble and explanatory as you, yours were reserved and casual. Indeed, it was from them that I found out the reason, when I chanced to ask what they thought of their English Allies.

"Fine men, all of them," was the reply, "but they are too modest. They know, but they will not tell. They do things and hate anybody who makes a fuss about them."

"That's just it. It's your modesty, and it is one of your most agreeable failings. It results in a casual superficiality of manner that completely deceives those who do not know you. Yet it is not a pose. It is seemingly a perfectly natural state peculiar to the English. In my opinion, it is this very casualness of your nation that continually deludes the Hun both in his conduct of the war and in his floundering peace manoeuvres. So keep it up."—(Herbert G. Eidout in Daily Mail)

U. S. and Rubber.

The American Consul General in Singapore writes to the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce:—"I shall appreciate it very much if you will inform the members of your Chamber of Commerce who may be interested that this office received a cablegram from the Secretary of State authorising me to certify invoices for shipments of rubber on the production by the exporter of the original cable or letter from the importer in the United States, setting forth that an import license has been obtained, the number thereof, and the weight of the commodity covered thereby. This instruction applies only to shipments of rubber made after December 10th, after the date the numbers of import licenses covering rubber will not be cashed officially to this Consulate General."

through his agency by the military court in Wuchang, without anything known about it, was said to be very large. A correspondent in our last issue complained of the Grand Hotel being a place where opium smoking could be safely indulged in. That was true, and the reason why was because its proprietor, our friend Mr. Lin, as Chief of Police was the very man whose business it was to put it down. He could be counted on to deal with such practices in other places, but he licensed his own. Further, in the annex to his hotel, he ran the biggest brothel in Hongkong. As for women he was another Solomon.

He is dead now and few will regret him. He will probably receive a splendid funeral and his wealth will be scattered for he has only got one son—an adopted one. The whole story is a vivid illustration of the seamy side of official China.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$780
Cantons n. \$405
North China s. 1.117 1/2
Unions n. \$950
Yanhszees b. \$205 Ex. 73
Far Eastern n. 1.26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$158
H. K. Fires b. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$87 1/2 sa. 87 1/2
Steamboats n. \$22
Indos (Pref.) b. \$30
Indos (Def.) n. \$156
Shells b. 127/-
Ferries b. \$34 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$92 s. 93
Malabons n. \$38

MINING.

Kailans b. 47/-
Langkats s. 1.22
Raubas n. \$2.25
Tranohs b. 37/-
Urals n. 83/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$156 sa. 107
Kowloon Docks b. \$155 sa. 155 1/2
Shai Docks b. 1.138
N. Engineerings b. 25 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$108
H. K. Hotels n. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$102
H'phreys Est. b. \$7.40
K'oon Lands b. \$38
West Points n. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos sa. 1.185
Kung Yiks b. \$144
Lau Kung Mow n. \$124 1/2
Orientals n. \$57 1/2
Shai Cottons n. \$144
Yangtzepeos sa. \$7.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$8.90 sa. 8.95 1/2
Borneos n. \$12 1/2
China Light & P. n. \$6 1/2
Providents b. \$8.00
Dairy Farms s. \$26 1/2
H. K. Electric b. \$65 sa. 64 1/2
Macao Electric n. \$35
Ropes b. \$34 1/2
Trams, Low Level b. \$7.80 sa. 7.85
Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.00
Trams, Peak, new b. \$7.70
Laundries b. \$8.50
Steel Foundries n. \$13
U. Waterboats n. \$12 1/2
Watsons n. \$5.85
Wm. Powells b. \$9.50
Wiseman's b. \$19

Hongkong, 21st December, 1918.

R. H. K. GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup.

The winners of the monthly rounds for the Captain's Cup during 1918 are as follows:—
January, T. R. Chasels; February, A. Morrison; March, B. J. Rawlinson; April, S. H. Dodwell and Sir Wm. Reed Davies (tie); May, C. O. Stark; June, M. M. Maas; July, A. B. Stewart; August, A. Ritens; October, P. A. Lawson; November, M. A. Murray; December, A. C. Leith. There were no cards returned for September. Messrs. Rawlinson and Stark have left the Colony since the above rounds were played.

The draw is as follows:—Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell or Sir Wm. Reed Davies and A. C. Leith (bye); R. A. Lawson and T. R. Chasels (bye); A. Ritens and A. Morrison M. A. Murray (bye); M. M. Maas and A. B. Stewart (bye). The first and second rounds are to be played on or before 5th January; semi-final 12th January; final, 19th January.

Christmas Competitions.

On the 25th and 26th inst. there will be a Men's Bogey Pool to be played over the Failing Main Course. Entrance fee \$1 per card.

On the 26th inst. there will be a Mixed Doubles Medal Round Competition over the Main Course starting after 1.30 p.m., players to choose their own partners. Entrance fee \$1 per card.

Fifty per cent. of all entrance fees to be devoted to War Charities.

On Boxing Day the Men's Club House is to be open to ladies.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
4th Sunday in Advent, 22nd December, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Dyce. Psalms: Crotch and Poland. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Benediction: Langdon. Hymns: 47, 353 (71). God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 107, verses 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32 and 43 in unison. Hymn 47, verses 1 and 5 in unison. Hymn 353 (tune 571) verses 3 and 6 in unison. Litany (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Russell. Magnificat: Monk (4th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 157, 280, 271. Voluntary: N.B.—Psalm 108, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 12 & 13 in unison. Hymn 280, verses 1 & 5 in unison. Hymn 217, verses 1 & 4 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—
Sunday Services Dec. 22nd, Morning 11, Hymns: 344, 529, 28, 29. Paraphrase 18. Subject: The League of Nations. Evening 6. Hymns: 128, 25, 35, 110. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie. Collections for Sunday Schools.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—
Sunday 22nd December, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church:—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arundel Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenageary.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

CHILL ON THE LIVER

is a frequent cause of sickness at this time of year. Therefore keep your liver active, your system clean and your body healthy by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

thus avoiding bilious and colds, constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches.

Pinkettes are tiny but thorough, they act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post-free, 60 cents the trial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

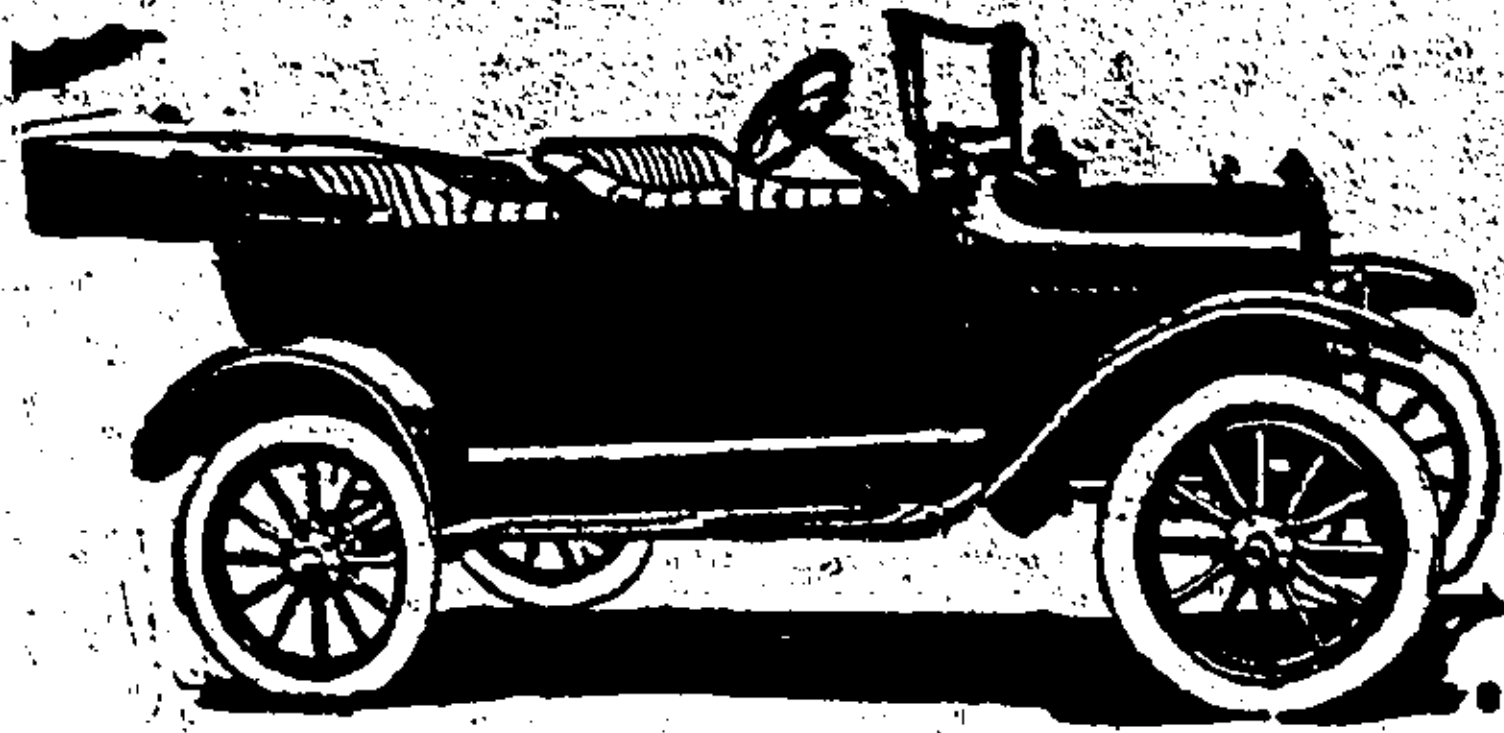
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served on Xmas Eve and Xmas Day at the rate of \$2.00 per head. Tables may be booked at the Office of the Hotel. The following is the Menu for Xmas Eve—

MENU.
Hors d'Oeuvres
Consomme de Volaille
Filet de Soles sauce Champagne
Vol au vent Valencienne
Chateaubriand aux Champignons
Jambon aux Petits Pois
Asperges a la Creme
Dindon robe truffe
Pate de Perdreux
Salade Verte
Charlotte creme Chantilly
Petite Tourte
Xmas Tudding
Desserts Assorties
Cafe
Tea and Refreshments will be obtained in the "Palmier" which has just been opened.



\$1,250 (Local Currency) complete with
Electric Lights and Electric Horn.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Sole Agents for the Canadian Ford.



ECONOMY.

The Ford is essentially a strong, light car, being built of Vanadium steel, the lightest and strongest steel made. Weight is the most expensive thing in a motor car. Every additional pound increases the demand on the motor, makes necessary more gasoline and oil, and results in greater wear on tyres.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Melbourne, December 21.

The Federal Government has removed the war-time precautionary travel restrictions upon women desiring to leave for Great Britain, but those contemplating the journey are warned that they may possibly have to wait for two years before they can return to Australia, owing to the heavy call upon all available shipping accommodation.

U. S. RUBBER RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

New York, December 17.

The War Service Committee on the rubber industry states that all restrictions on the importation of crude rubber were withdrawn on December 14. Rubber will be consigned to the Rubber Association, as heretofore, and the usual guarantee will be required, but maximum prices and allocation features are entirely eliminated.

THE FLIGHT TO INDIA.

The Return Journey.

The Press Bureau announces that General Mac Ewan, piloting the Handley Page aeroplane, has arrived at Rome.

DEMobilISATION.

London, December 19.

Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed to co-ordinate in the activities of the various Government Departments regarding demobilisation.

SILVER BULLION FOR CALCUTTA.

New York, December 17.

Three million dollars worth of silver-bullion has been shipped to Calcutta.

KAISER'S WILD OATS.

How He Became an Abstemious.

The following story of the circumstances which led to the Kaiser abolishing alcohol from his beverages, is told by Mr. A.N. Davis, formerly American dentist to the German Emperor, writing in the *Times* recently.

The Kaiser told me, says Mr. Davis, that for years the strongest drink he had indulged in was an apple champagne which contained no alcohol, and which was specially prepared for him. The reason for his abstinence was given to me by one of my patients, who was in a position to know whereof he spoke. He said that when the Kaiser was a younger man he had been accustomed to indulge in strong liquors and sometimes drunk to excess. On one occasion while on his yacht in Norwegian waters he had imbibed somewhat too freely, and while under the influence ordered the captain to steer a certain course which would have placed the vessel in serious danger.

To have disobeyed would have meant incurring the Kaiser's displeasure, as his command was law. Rather than risk the destruction of the vessel and its occupants, however, the captain disregarded the Kaiser's instruction and then went ashore, procured a bicycle, and rode down a hill which carried him over the edge of a precipice to his death. The shock of this tragedy the story goes, turned the Kaiser against liquor of all kinds, and he has never since indulged.

Christmas Vacation.

The Oases of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Christmas Vacation, except on Feb 1 and General Holidays, when the office will be entirely closed, and on Saturday, the 28th December, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon. The Christmas Vacation commences on the 24th instant and terminates on the 1st day of January, 1919, (both days inclusive).

CIGARETTE SMOKING IN CHINA.

It is estimated that twenty thousand million (20,000,000,000) cigarettes are now consumed in China every year! And the habit is on the increase. Never before has such a flood of cigarettes come so quickly to a great extent. First millions came from America and other lands. Now China makes her own millions of cigarettes every day.

Many cigarette factories have been built all over the land. Foreign and Chinese companies are doing their utmost to increase this trade. Cigarette smoking is the most harmful kind of tobacco smoking for young people, and yet agents of Chinese companies can often be seen in the streets of the cities and villages, giving away cigarettes to boys so as to create the habit and get them to buy.

Perhaps here is the greatest danger to China. Little boys and girls are often seen in public places smoking the cigarette. And the poison, little by little, is weakening their bodies, their hearts, and their nerves, making them more easy victims to all disease.

Port Regulation.

The *Gazette* publishes extensive regulations made by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government relating to the control of the harbours, ports, and Territorial waters of the Colony and the movements of vessels.

Dance Cancelled.

On account of the assassination of the President of Portugal, the "Centipede" dance, which was to have been held at the Club Lusitano to-night, has been cancelled.

Sanitary Matters.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board there will be considered a letter from Government relative to overcrowding and to certain members of the Sanitary Staff on active service.

HON. MR. CHATHAM'S SON.

Another Letter from the Front.

Below we give an extract from a letter which the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham has received recently from his eldest son, who is a Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force (Kite Balloon Section). In his previous letter, which is dated 19th September, he said he had been attacked whilst up aloft, by a German aeroplane, which succeeded in setting his balloon on fire with a "tracer" bullet, necessitating a parachute descent. Beyond bumping badly on landing which caused a him to feel stiff and sore for several days, he had suffered no ill effects from his descent.

Extract from letter, dated 13th October, 1918.—I take this opportunity of writing you a letter—We are very busy these days. We move forward practically every day and it is an awful game as there is such a lot of stuff to move. A balloon is no easy thing to get along, especially if there is a strong wind blowing, but if the roads are clear of wires and trees and the weather is favourable, we can manage it with the wind. A lot of the main roads in France, however, have trees both sides and in many cases there are wires crossing them.

We are having all sorts of discomforts to put up with but these are compensated by the fact that it is very interesting. I was in a big town two days ago which had very recently fallen into our hands, and really, it was a terrible sight. The centre of the town had been burnt out and, as far as I could gather, the Huns had detailed parties for certain streets whose job it was to destroy all the furniture in the houses in the streets assigned to them. Everything was badly smashed and in order to break up tables, beds, etc., they had thrown them out of the windows.

We found a couple of poor, old French civilians yesterday for whom, I suppose, the Huns had no use as they were too old. They were a married couple—the old girl was 83 and her old man 88. Poor old things; I did feel sorry for them, sitting in their smashed-up home. They had managed to pack up a few old treasures, as they were being taken away by some French people in the afternoon.

The old man had been wounded in the palm of one hand but not very seriously. We gave them some food and they thought the bread was wonderful after what they had been having. They told us they had been allowed 4½ pounds of bread per week between them, and black bread at that. They seemed pleased to be out of captivity as they had three sons in the French Army. The Huns had cleared out most of the civilian population and how these two old people stuck it out, I really don't know—it must have been awful.

I saw this town from my balloon just before we took it. I also saw, some distance behind the enemy's lines, a tremendous explosion. It must have been a terrific affair for the flames from it were quite 500 feet high. I have never seen anything like it. I suppose it was a big ammunition dump.

The Huns are doing all they can in the way of blowing up bridges and felling trees across the roads to hinder our advance, but it doesn't stop us for long. The R.E.'s soon put up a bridge—it is really wonderful how they do it; and the trees are soon pulled to one side. I don't think the old Hun will last much longer now.

THE BETRAYAL OF RUSSIA.

Trotsky's Promises to Germany.

A further series is published, in Washington, of the communications issued by the Committee of Public Information on the relations between the Bolshevik Government and Germany.

Document No. 4 contains further evidence that the leaders of the Socialist Party ruling in Russia (January, 1918) through Messrs. Faustenberg and Radek, were in correspondence with Messrs. Scheidemann (German Socialist leader) and Parvus (handler of propaganda money) regarding the destruction of the traces of the business relations of the party with the Imperial German Government.

Document No. 5 (October 1917), from the German General Staff, Central Division, Berlin Secret Department, to the Council of People's Commissaries, says: "In accordance with the agreement which took place in Kronstadt in July of the present year between officials of our General Staff and leaders of the Russian Revolutionary army and democracy, Messrs. Lenin, Trotsky, Raikolnikov, and D'Banko, the Russian division of our General Staff operating in Finland is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the information Department of the Staff." Names are given of the officers who use the Russian language perfectly and were acquainted with Russian conditions. The document continues: "The Espionage Department, in accordance with the agreement with Messrs. Lenin, Trotsky, and Zinovief, will have the surveillance of the foreign Embassies and military mission and of the counter-revolutionary movement, and also will perform the espionage and counter espionage work on the internal fronts, for which purpose agents will be assigned to the espionage cities."

Document No. 6, for the German General Staff, Central Division, November 19, advises that certain officers have been put at the disposal of the Russian Government as military advisers. These officers were to choose a cadre of the most suitable officers from the list of prisoners, who would likewise be at the disposal of the Russian Government, "as was agreed at the Conference in Stockholm, when Lenin, Zinovief, and others were travelling through to Russia."

General Staff's Servants.

Document No. 7, addressed to the Russian Commissary of Foreign Affairs, is dated January 12, 1918. It deals with the names and characteristics of the main candidates for the re-election of the Central Executive Committee: "The General Staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people: Trotsky, Lenin, Zinovief, Kameneff, Joffe, Sverdlov, Lunacharski, Kollontai, Fabrikar, Marlov, Steklov, Golman, Frank, Lander, Mikh, Pabrazinski, Sollers, Stoder, Golberg, Avanesov, Volodarski, Baskolnikov, Sincovsk, Petere, and Neubat. Please inform the President of the Council of the General Staff's wish."

January 12, of the Russian calendar fell in the early part of the week of the All Russian Soviet Convention in Petrograd, a week after the forcible dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. The election came at the end of the week and was a private affair, the whole of the former Executive Committee of Commissaries.

Other documents show in detail how the German Government financed the Russian Bolshevik revolution through the German Imperial Bank. They show what rewards German

financial and industrial interests demanded in return for German support of the Bolsheviks. And they show how the Bolshevik leaders betrayed their own followers and abandoned the preaching of their social revolution wherever the Germans ordered that it should be abandoned.

In Document No. 8 (Reichsbank, January 8, 1918, to the Russian Commissary of Foreign Affairs) were said: "Information has to-day been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 roubles of gold has been transferred, to be put at the disposal of the representative of the People's Commissaries. This credit has been supplied to the Russian Government in order to the cover cost of the keep of the Red Guards and agitators in the country."

Vladivostok Plot.

A document from the Reichsbank explains the necessity of a plan for carrying out (off) the Japanese and American war materials from Vladivostok to the West. "If this is not possible, then they must instruct Diase (or Dene) and his agents to destroy the stores."

Document No. 10 (Reichsbank, January 11, 1918) explains the attitude of the German manufacturers towards Russian capitalists and Socialists. We read: "The conflict of the Russian revolution with the Russian capitalists absolutely does not interest German manufacturing circles in so far as the question does not concern industry as such. You can destroy the Russian capitalists as far as you please, but it would by no means be possible to permit the destruction of Russian enterprises. . . . It is necessary to remember that German industry in the first years after the general peace will not be in a position to satisfy the purchasing demand of the Russian market, having broad similar parallel tracks in the Near East and in Persia, in China, and in Africa."

Document No. 11 (Reichsbank, December 25, 1917) details financial and industrial relations wholly positive to American, English, and French capital.

Hampering the Army Chief.

Document No. 12 (German General Staff, February 25, 1918) addressed to Lenin, deals with hampering of the Russian commander at the moment when the German army was threatening Petrograd.

Document No. 13 (German General Staff) speaks of the discovery of propaganda for a national rising and a struggle with the Germans and their allies, the Ukrainians, and asks Lenin "what has been done by the Government to stop this harmful agitation."

Document No. 14 tells Trotsky that his promise given in Brest-Litovsk, that Socialist agitation literature would not be circulated among the German troops, was not being fulfilled, and asking what steps will be taken in this matter.

Did Trotsky resent or deny the imputation? Instead, he wrote with his own hand in the margin: "Ask to discuss it with L.T." Thus he admits that he did give the promise at Brest-Litovsk. The question raised concerns only the measure of obedience to be required.

Document No. 15 (January 27, 1918) is signed by Commissary S. Kuznetsov. It is a warning to Lenin about "counter-revolutionary literature," which was being spread at the front. It speaks of "a cinematographic report of the convention of General Hoffman with Comrade Trotsky, whereby it was supposed to be proposed to the latter to make peace on conditions of considerable concessions on the part of the Central Empire but on the obligation of the Russian Government to stop the mobilization of the life of the State. Comrade Trotsky supposedly offered the

BELGIAN SHORE A FORTRESS.

What the Germans Intended.

When the Germans withdrew hastily from the North Sea shore of Belgium they left behind a series of fortifications all the way from Zeebrugge to Nieuport. The entire shore is one continuous line of redoubts, reinforced concrete dugouts, trenches, and barbed-wire entanglements, with gun pits about every fifty yards.

The Germans carried off most of the guns, but they retired so hastily they had to leave a number behind. The German abandonment of the Belgian North Sea shore was thorough and deliberate in the vicinity of Ostend, where they left behind little of their material. The haste of their movement increased, however, from Blankenberge northward. Zeebrugge is a city of barbed wire, concrete, steel, and ruins. From the breakwater to points about a mile inland there are five rows of barbed wire. There are also dugouts and block-houses carefully camouflaged. Two huge guns still stand guard over the breakwater, pointing across the sea toward England, but the breeches are gone.

At the centre of the entrance to the locks lie two British ships sunk by the British in the gallant action of last June. The job was thoroughly done, the entrance being completely blocked except for about ten yards on either side, where the Germans had sunk two small sloops. The unrepaid breakwater remains as proof of the further success of the British foray into Zeebrugge.

The road from Ostend to Zeebrugge, which the Germans recently held, is one continuous fortress with many guns silhouetted against the sky. The number of guns increases as the fortified line nears Zeebrugge.

The Germans evidently meant that this line should be a permanent one. One concrete blockhouse, 90x30 feet, remains unfinished and there are other evidences that the Germans started work on new fortifications as late as one month ago.

The town of Blankenberge, between Zeebrugge and Ostend, is virtually undamaged, but deserted. All the buildings have been stripped of copper and iron.

Ostend, from a distance, looks exactly as on fete days in times of peace. Flags are hanging from every window and the city is decorated gayly. Signs of ruin and damage, however, become apparent as soon as the city is entered. Ostend has suffered much. The Casino is desolate and empty. The walls have been riddled with shells. The maritime station is a complete wreck. Many houses have crumbled to the ground, and most of the bridges in the town have been destroyed.

The fact that not all of the bridges were blown up by the Germans is commented upon by military visitors to Ostend. An Alderman of the city explained that the German General Staff had given orders to destroy all the bridges. However, the German not-commissioned officers detailed for the work of destruction, he added, fell easy victims to persuasive 100 or 200 mark bills.

termination of the war without peace and the demobilisation of our army. When General Hoffman announced that the Germans would continue the advance, Trotsky supposedly replied: "Then under the pressure of force we shall be forced to make peace and fulfil all demands." This document has created indignation among the troops. Against the Council of People's Commissaries are heard oral accusations.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

The following Government changes are gazetted.

Mr. W. Schofield to act as Second Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Messer, O. B. E., to act as Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe to act as Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. B. Wood to act as First Police Magistrate.

Mr. C. A. D. M. Johnson to act as Second Police Magistrate.

Mr. R. E. Lindell to act as Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

Election of a J. P. Member.

It is notified that an election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board for three years will take place in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1919, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough's period of three years service as a member of the Licensing Board has now expired and he has expressed his willingness to stand again for election.

The only persons entitled to vote at the election are the Justices of the Peace.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 5.30 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced man to take charge of export department with local firm. Application, stating previous experience and salary expected, to box No. 1463 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From AUSTRALIA AND MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship "NIKKO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

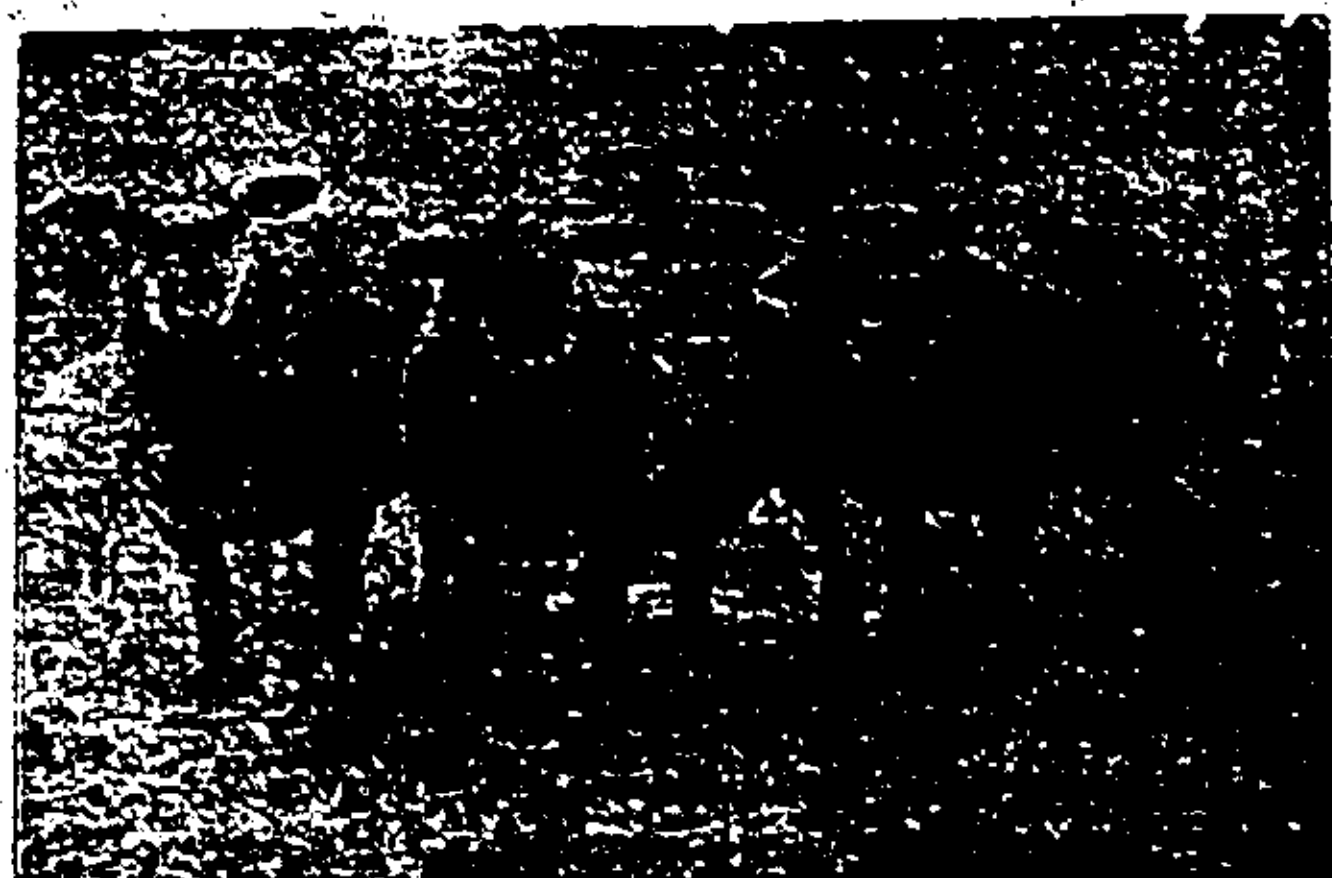
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th December, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 20th December, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

IDEAL XMAS GIFTS:—

CIGARS.

GOLOFINA PERFECTOS

\$5.00 per box of 25

CIGARETTES.

COMMANDER VIRGINIA

\$1.00 per tin of 50

TOBACCO.

GARRICK MIXTURE

\$1.60 per 1/4 lb. tin

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

All Advertisements in this paper are signed by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY the 27th December, 1918,

commencing at 12 o'clock (Noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

The Wreck of the
s.s. "SUNCKIANG"

as she now lies sunk off the West
side of East Lamma Island.
The wreck lies in 10/12 fathoms
of water and is believed to be
damaged under the engine room
and aft.

Terms:—Cash on fall of hammer
when steamer will be at
purchaser's risk.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the World to
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply; also
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal Provincial Towns and In-
dustrial Centres of the United Kingdom.
Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers
seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES
can now be printed under each trade in
which they are interested, at a cost of £1
for each trade heading. Larger advertise-
ments from £3 to £12.

A copy of the directory will be sent by post
on receipt of postal order for £1 10 0.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANOTHER BLOCK OF HOUSES
FOR A HOUSING SCHEME.

THE Undersigned, having
acquired the whole of the
houses in Granville Terrace,
Kowloon, are prepared to make
arrangements with any person
desirous of owning any of these
four-roomed houses by purchasing
on the instalment system, prefer-
ence to the given to the present
tenants.

J. M. ALYES & CO.,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1918.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

The latest Paris, London and New York
MODELS of Ladies'
HATS, DRESSES, NEGLIGES,
and COATS,

also
A small but choice collection of
BLACK OPALS.

INSPECTION INVITED.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.

THE CHINA LIGHT &
POWER CO., LTD.

THE Register of shareholders
will be CLOSED from the
23rd day of December 1918 to the
31st day of December 1918, both
days inclusive.

The rights to shares in the
new company will accrue to the
shareholders who are on the
Register on the 30th day of
December 1918.

All intending transfers should
be sent in on or before the 21st
December 1918.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 16th December, 1918.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Messrs. Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 222 & 122

MASSAGE HALL

4 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
DUDDILL STREET.
MR. T. TAKAY
MR. MORIY
CONTINUED MASSAGE
PAINLESSLY, PAINLESSLY

POST OFFICE.

The mail dispatched from London to
Hongkong via Suez on 11th Sep. 1918
was lost at sea through enemy action.
It consisted of one day only containing
ordinary correspondence and 25 R. gis-
ted articles marked "via Suez".

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

Telegraphic Communication with
Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

No official letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for
Producers of War) is suspended.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of any other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the occupant in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Telegraphic information has been
received from London that packets of
Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight
may still be sent by parcel post to the
United Kingdom and that such packets
are admitted to the United Kingdom free
of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of
postage chargeable in India on letters for
all places abroad to which the rate of 1
anna per ounce was previously applicable
was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce
and 1 anna for each additional ounce.
The postage on letters to Naval and
Military addresses was not raised.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 600 in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except perfume
spirits) not exceeding 150 in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
15/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except rice imported and
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.
This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Pashistan).

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
Per AMALUVA M., 22nd
Dec., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
Per AMALUVA M., 22nd
Dec., 9 a.m.

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Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
Per AMALUVA M., 22nd
Dec., 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 20th 12h. 16m.—No return
from Japan and Vladivostok. An anticy-
clone has developed over N. China, and
pressure has increased considerably in
that region, and slightly elsewhere. The
monsoon will freshen along the China
coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 1918 10.55 inches
against an average of 82.70 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. wind,
fresh; fair.

Palawan Channel—N. wind,
fresh to strong.

South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamook—The same
as No. 1.

South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan—The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Dec. 20, a.m.

Station. Rain. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

Hakodate 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

Tokio 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

Kobe 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

Nagasaki 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

Kyushu 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

Shanghai 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

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Amoy 55. 30.38 38. 2. 4b.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

DECEMBER, 19th, 20th 21st and 22nd.
9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

EPISODES 13 & 14.

American Gazette No. 17.
ETC., ETC